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Notes and Comments.

WE find the following in the *Chicago Teacher*. We think there is a mistake in crediting this to Mr. Havemeyer:

The following, by Mayor Havemeyer, of New York city, is its own sad comment: "The fact is, our public school system is a farce and a humbug. The boys learn just enough to spoil them from being good workmen. They all want to be clerks or fancy book-keepers, or something of which we have a surplus in the population. Instead of learning a good trade, they learn to appear the gentleman, and they are no good to themselves or anybody else. That is the result of our public school system, and I am against all such nonsense. I made all my sons useful members of society by putting them to work in my factory like other men. I do not care what misfortune may befall them, they can always earn an honest living."

THE Report of the Oswego Public Schools for 1874, contains some interesting features. There are eleven primary, six junior, two senior, and one high school, and one unclassified school. The following sections, under Duties of Teachers, are pregnant with common sense:

"All rules and definitions should be the deduction of the children. That these may be concise, and at the same time as comprehensive as possible, the teacher should either aid the pupil in the working of these, or use the form given in the book, which should be committed to memory. In the primary classes the committing of rules and definitions may, in the discretion of the teacher be omitted.

"They should sparingly use the text book themselves, except for occasional reference, and should not permit it to be taken to the recitation seat to be referred to by the pupils, except in such case of such exercises as absolutely require it. They should assign many questions of their own preparing, or those selected from kindred text books, involving an application of what the pupils have learned.

"It is expected that the teachers, as far as is consistent with their other duties, will endeavor to make themselves acquainted with

the parents and guardians, in order to secure their aid and co-operation, and the better to enable them to understand the temperament, characteristics and wants of the children.

"In each school there shall be allowed a recess to all the pupils in the same, not exceeding fifteen minutes in the forenoon, except in the primary schools, in which there may be, at the discretion of the teacher, two recesses in the morning, and one in the afternoon, not exceeding twenty minutes each.

"The teachers of the several schools shall devote themselves faithfully to the duties of their office. They shall daily examine the lessons of their various classes, and make such special preparation upon them, if necessary, as not to be constantly confined to the text book, and instruct all their pupils, without partiality, in those branches of school studies which their various classes may be pursuing. In all their intercourse with their scholars, they are required to strive to impress on their minds, both by precept and example, the great importance of continued efforts for improvement in morals, in manners and deportment, as well as useful learning."

THE advantage of a weekly educational paper may be seen by examining the pages of the *American Educational Monthly*, published in St. Louis. An important educational meeting was held in Detroit last August; the proceedings appear in the December number of the above journal.

At the Indiana State Teachers' Association, noticed elsewhere, in addition to the "cut and dried" papers, "volunteer papers" are invited. Every respectable article has a chance if the following subjects are chosen:

1. The demands for a national university.
2. Shall Indiana enter on compulsory education?
3. Educational qualification should be attached to the rights of suffrage.
4. There should be uniformity in the pronunciation of Latin.

PROFESSOR SEELEY's paper on co-education does not meet with gentle handling at the hands of a writer in the *College Courier*. And we think, on logic, the professor is beaten. There are a great many statements that, however well they may sound to the popular ear, are found to be unsound if carefully examined.

THE transit of Venus has moved a contributor, in the same paper, to write a "pome"—

"Then thanks, bright Venus, honest thanks,
That so great good doth follow,
The playing off of these rare pranks,
Your raids upon old Apollo:
Yes, special thanks, for been so rich
To astronomic science,
A promised parallax, in which
Mankind can place reliance."

BURLINGTON Hawkeye: When the duchess of Edinburgh wants to talk nicey-nicey to her boy baby all she has to say, "And was it its own muzzy's blessed little Albert Alexander Alfred Ernest William?" And then that overburdened infant goes into convulsions that would twist the backbone right out of a plebeian baby.

Collegiate Department.

WILLIAM L. STONE, EDITOR.

All communications designed for this department of the paper must be addressed as above.

Delta Kappa Epsilon Convention.

SPEECH OF HON. DEXTER A. HAWKINS.

THE Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity celebrated its thirtieth anniversary by a dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the 10th inst.

Ninety members representing eighteen of the twenty-eight chapters, were present.

The officers of the evening were, Sidney Webster, *Phi '48*, President; Whitelaw Reid, *Kappa '56*, A. B. Crane, *Signa '54*, Vice Presidents; Charles N. Carleton, *Pi '37*, Edward S. Rand, Jr., *Alpha '53*, Secretaries.

The festivities were enlivened by music and songs from the fraternity song-book, and two very enjoyable poems by the poet, Rand. E. G. Bartlett, M.D., who assisted thirty years ago at the birth of the society, gave a very humorous account of how that interesting event came about. Rev. Dr. Nicholson, a fully developed specimen of the man physical as well as intellectual and theological, responded for the pulpit. Dexter A. Hawkins, of the *Theta* chapter, Bowdoin College, responding for "The Bar," among other things remarked that—Sir Walter Scott says in his introduction to the Lay of the Last Minstrel, that the goddess Themis, the presiding genius and parent of lawyers, is of a peculiarly jealous disposition; abhorring mistakes and accepting no divided worship. Hence the danger and difficulty in responding in fit terms to this toast.

Themis is, according to the Greek poets, the wife of Jupiter and the mother of the Fates, Peace, Order, Justice, and all the deities beneficial to man. In short they describe her as the personification of right and of purity.

It seems the legal professions were deemed so essential and important a part of well organized society that mythology provided for the Bar in the very creation of the human race; and as the mother is supposed to impress her own character and virtues upon her sons, the goddess of purity and justice was selected by Jupiter to bring forth a progeny of lawyers.

Their sisters, the Fates, the Seasons, Order, Justice, and all the deities beneficial to man, indicate the design of the Creator, as to their duty and services.

Like the Fates no one can escape them; and their duty, if rightly performed, is to see that right and justice in the highest and purest sense of those terms is meted out and administered.

Like the Seasons, some of them should always be with us; in infancy, to give voice and strength to the young as the protector of his rights; in maturity, to aid and direct the adult in using his powers and means to their fullest extent, but so as to benefit many and injure none; and when the evening of life comes, their presence is required to counsel and advise the aged so to arrange their affairs as to

leave behind them a train of blessings and harmony.

Like their sister, the goddess Peace, their mission is to adjust differences; not to stir up strife. In society they represent Order, and their whole lives should be consecrated to its preservation.

They are the ministers, servants, and expounders of Justice, and should never for a moment forget that the blind goddess is their sister, and expects them to keep her scales evenly balanced.

Their career as brothers of all the deities beneficial to man, will not be fulfilled until war, discord and oppression are banished from mankind, and that blissful state of society which Pagans call the golden age, and Christians the millenium, is ushered in.

As proof that their original sphere of action was not to appear in court merely as intellectual gladiators, sacred writ informs us that in the earliest courts no counsel at all assisted. But two parties were present, viz., the criminal and the judge. The criminal had a perfect consciousness of the law he was breaking, and the Judge as the embodiment of omniscience and Justice, had an intuitive knowledge of the law and the facts. There was then no adjournments of the trial, and no suspension of sentence or delay of punishment.

I quote, as authorities illustrative of this point, the leading cases of Adam and Eve, and of Cain.

But as the human race increased in numbers and intelligence, man, with limited powers and knowledge, became judge, and then the aid and assistance of lawyers were necessary to enable him to come to a full and exact appreciation of the facts and the law applicable thereto.

This gives us the key to the duties and sphere of the bar; and enables us to decide when we are true to our profession, to our clients, to the court, and to society. These duties rightly understood never clash, and when perfectly fulfilled elevate the bar, obtain justice for the client, guide and enlighten the court, and benefit the whole community.

The Olympic Hare Hunting.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to lay before our readers to-day, a poem which eighty years since was as familiar to the college boys as "Laurigu Horatius" is at the present time. As the poem really possesses intrinsic merit of its own, and recalls, moreover, the past, we were greatly obliged to our friend, Mr. E. W. B. Canning for kindly hunting the poem up. We, therefore, present it with his letter.

NAVAL OFFICE, NEW YORK,
December 9th, 1874.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The following, though in places defective in rhymic merit, is nevertheless, curious in its way, and ingenious in conception and execution. I was wont to hear my father recite it while a boy at his knee, and thus it is rife with pleasant memories. It is said to be the production of a Dartmouth student at the close of the last century, and may interest some of your various readers.

Very truly,

E. W. B. CANNING.

AN OLYMPIC HARE-HUNTING.

Songs of shepherds and rustical roundelays,
Formed by fancy and whistled on reeds,
Sung to wide-awake nymphs upon holidays,
Are too unworthy of wondrous deeds.
Sottish Silenus to Phœbus the genius
Was sent by dame Venus a song to prepare;
In phrase nicely coined and in verse quite refined,
How the States divine hunted the hare.

Stars, quite tired of their past time Olympical—
Stars and planets that brilliantly shone—
Could no longer endure that man only shall
Revel in pleasure and they but look on.
So round about horned Lucina they swarmed,
And quickly informed how minded they were—
That each god and goddess should take human bodies,
As lords and as ladies, for hunting the hare.

Chaste Diana applauded the motion,
And pale Proserpina sat down in her place
To watch the welkin and govern the ocean,
While Diana conducted her nephews in chase;
And by her example, her father—(to trample
The earth, old and ample)—did soon leave the air;
But Juno was stated too proud to be rated,
Altho', sir, she hated not hunting the hare.

Young god Cupid was mounted on Pegasus,
Borrowed o' the muses with kisses and prayers;
Stern Alcides on cloudy Caucasus
Had mounted a centaur that proudly him bears.
The postillion of the skies—light-heeled Sir Mercury—
Made his swift courser fly feet as the air;
While tuneful Apollo the pastime did follow,
To hoot and to hollow, boys, after the hare.

Renowned Narcissus, from his metamorphosis,
Roused by echo, new manhood did take;
Snoring Somnus upstart from Cimmerus,
Altho' for a thousand years he could not wake.
And there was lame, reel footed Mulciber, booted,
And Pan, too, promoted on Corydon's mare,
Æolus flouted, with mirth Momus shouted,
Wise Pallas pouted, yet followed the hare.

Three brow bowls of Olympical nectar
The Troy born boy now presents on his knee;
Jove with Phœbus caroused, I conjecture,
Phœbus with Hermes and Hermes with me.
And therewith infused, I piped, I amused,
With language unused their sports to declare;
Till the vast house of Jove like a bright sphere did move
A health unto all who love hunting the hare.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

THE New York University Glee Club, under the leadership of W. C. Fisk, '76, sang at the annual meeting of the Jersey City Y. M. C. A., which was held in the First Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, December 10th.

On Friday evening, Dec. 11th, the Euclean Literary Society publicly tried its treasurer for negligence of duty. The trial was conducted by a judge and full jury, part of the latter to consist of persons not connected with the University. Mr. Stevenson, '75, and Mr. Cooke, '76, appeared for the society, while Mr. Auerback, '75, and Mr. W. R. Thompson, '76, appeared for the accused. Mr. J. Russel, president of the society, acted as judge.

The exercises commenced at eight o'clock, in the small Chapel, University Building.

Colleges.

UNION COLLEGE.

WE welcome most heartily to our table the new college paper of this old time-honored institution, *The College Spectator*. It is among the very handsomest of our exchanges, and in one of the editors we recognize (is this spelled right, oh critic?) a son of a dear friend and an old alumnus of Union. The editor of the law department is also a cherished and valued friend, and to both we extend the right

hand of fellowship. To be sure the paper gives us a slight poke under the ribs about our defective spelling, but such reproofs, when goodnaturedly given, we take most kindly, nay gratefully.

Among other items of interest regarding Union, we class the following:

A meeting, says the *Daily Saratogian*, was held on Friday by the Union College Rowing Association, at which it was decided to send three delegates from Union to the Rowing Association of American Colleges, which meets at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 16th. John E. Woodbridge, Fred. H. Harris and Wm. F. Lansing were the delegates appointed. The color decided upon is red, white and blue. The delegates were instructed to vote for Saratoga lake as the place for the next annual regatta.

COLUMBIA.

THE senior class have decided to adopt the cap and gown as a permanent dress during the remainder of their college life.

AMHERST.

PROF. SEELYE, it is thought, will resign his chair at the close of the present year, in order to attend to his Congressional duties. If he retires from public life at the end of his term of service, he may devote himself exclusively to literary work, and not return to the college at all.

The receipts from the late Samuel Williston's estate will not be so large as at first reported. One of the executors writes to the *Springfield Republican*, that instead of being \$288,111, the bequest will not exceed \$150,000. Had Mr. Williston died five years sooner, the college would have received nearly \$500,000. Greatly against his will, he was obliged to use some of the fund during the last years of his life.

MADISON.

OUR skating park doesn't progress very fast. It does really seem that something might be done now while the thaw lasts. We have a good place for one and we think the authorities would allow us to devote it to that use if the Student's Association would petition them to do so. As it is now we have no chance to exercise except by walking down town, or swinging Indian clubs, or perhaps a little skating on the canal or mill pond. Others besides the students would lend a hand to help in making the park.

Our late professor of Latin and modern languages, Edward Judson, who is now in Europe, having decided, since he left this country, to spend his life in the ministry, expects to return home sooner than was his intention. On learning the facts and after a careful inquiry, the Baptist Church in Orange, N. J., of which Dr. Hagne was late Pastor, have unanimously called him to become their pastor. The Orange church is to be congratulated if they are successful in getting him. As all who have heard him preach will readily testify to his ability, enthusiasm and earnestness.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE meeting of the Inter-collegiate Rowing Association has been postponed to the 23d inst.

Inter-Collegiate Literary Contests.

PLANS FOR THE COMPETITION IN ESSAY WRITING AND ORATORY—AT LEAST FIFTEEN COLLEGES TO BE REPRESENTED.

DELEGATES from fourteen colleges of the Eastern and Middle States assembled in convention at Hartford, Conn., on Feb. 19th, 1874, to consider the expediency of forming an Inter-collegiate Literary Association for the purpose of promoting inter-collegiate competition in other than purely muscular directions. Such

an association was formed, and a constitution adopted, and resolutions passed to the following effect:

That a Standing Committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for a competition in essay writing, to be held during the ensuing year, and that the awards in such contest be made by the judges chosen by the Standing Committee from men of literary eminence, and that such judges be not officers or professors in any of the institutions represented, and that the method of conducting the competition be left to the option of the judge.

That the Standing Committee also make arrangements for a contest in oratory, to be held in New York on Jan. 7, 1875, and that they invite three gentlemen of literary and oratorical ability to serve as judges and determine the regulations under which such contest shall be conducted.

It was further resolved that the Standing Committee invite the presiding officers of the several institutions represented to submit such plans for further inter-collegiate competition as might seem best to them, especially in scholarship, and that the Committee be instructed to present a plan for such competition at the next meeting of the Association, to be held Jan. 8, 1875.

The Standing Committee appointed consists of C. W. Hubbell, Williams College, '74; G. B. Lindley, New York University, '75; J. B. Lindsay, Wesleyan, '75; G. B. Halstead, Princeton, '75; and W. D. Edmonds, Williams, '74, the latter being Chairman. Col. T. W. Higginson, Jas. T. Fields, and Richard Grant White accepted the responsibility of awarding the prizes for essay writings. These gentlemen announced as subjects any Play or Character of Shakespeare Analyzed or Criticized, and "The Utilitarian Theory of Morals." The essays are not to exceed 5,000 words. Thirteen essays have been handed in, representing eight colleges, and the announcement of the successful competitor will be made on the evening of the oratorical contest. All arrangements for the contest in oratory are completed. Messrs. W. C. Bryant, Geo. W. Curtis, and Whitelaw Reid will award the prizes. These gentlemen have announced that the oration must be the speaker's on productions; must not exceed ten minutes in delivery; may be on any subject, and will be criticised as regards (1) original thought, (2) style, (3) method of treatment, and (4) delivery. Each college is entitled to one representative. Williams, Princeton, Rutgers, Lafayette, the New York University, Union, Hamilton, the Syracuse University, and Cornell have entered. Answers to invitations are awaited from thirteen other colleges, and in the contest at least fifteen will be represented. Funds to defray the expenses of the contest are raised by subscription in the various colleges. No college is admitted which has not paid in at least \$40. Princeton has raised \$100. The representative orators have in all cases have been determined by preliminary contests in the respective institutions. Association Hall has been secured for the contest. Tiffany & Co. are making designs for the prizes. —*Tribune*.

THE present Senior class have acted in a very sensible manner, in deciding not to allow society feeling in any way break in upon their class-day exercises. For quite a number of years back, the feeling which has been shown when the subject was being seriously considered, was such as to immediately and summarily put a dead-lock upon the whole proceedings; and for years back this, one of the most pleasant of the commencement exercises, has, for the sake of some ill feeling, been dispensed with. Class-day is usually the most interesting of all the commencement programme, both for student, and for the visitor. All enjoy themselves much better in the shady groves, listening to the productions at class-day exercises than they do, sweltering in the torrid crowded church. For the benefit of all concerned, we think that the class of '75 have acted wisely and manly in deciding that little

petty squabbles should be done away with, and that as they leave their Alma Mater, they would smoke the calumet together as the token of peace.

The Educational Press

Speaking and Recitation Day.

PERFECT stillness prevailed in the old school-room when the "master" announced before dismissing the school that "on next Friday afternoon there will be no recitations, but after hearing the reading lessons every young lady will read an original composition, and every young man commit a piece to memory, of poetry or prose, which he will speak from this stand, and who fails to do either will be punished!"

How the perspiration stood on the brows of the timid ones as the solemn speech was made! Even the boy who had put his mittens on under the desk and placed his foot out in the aisle all ready to "go" at the words, "school is dismissed," pulled off his mittens and began searching for a book to take home "to learn something out of," and whispered profanity, such as "darn it," "confound the luck" came up from behind the desks—and all felt as if there was to be an eclipse and no glass had been smacked, except the one smart chap who had "rather speak than not," and the girls who had big sisters at boarding schools, whose previous literary efforts at home afforded rare chances for plagiarism, which by a little help would deceive the teacher.

At last the anxiously-awaited day arrives; the forenoon is passed in the usual manner; but at noon there is a decided change made in the appearance of the scholars and the school room. The big girls are dressed up for the occasion. Their gowns are of a finer texture than those worn during the week; some are adorned with their mother's breast-pin and a pair of "prize" earrings, white stockings take the place of "literary blue" or black ones, which would not look so well on the platform (for there were no trained dresses in those days); nearly all wore "beauchuchers" plastered on the side of their foreheads, and charcoal from the fireplace had been used as a dentifrice during the intermission between bore and afternoon.

The little barefooted girl appeared in bright copper-toed shoes, and tape embroidered pantallettes of a nankeen style. With the boys there was also an attempt at improved toilette; boots had been greased, paper collars turned, and a portion of their "Sunday go-to-meeting clothes" donned for the occasion. Shocky heads of hair had been combed into partial subjection, and the boy with chapped hands had soaked his hands in bran and water until portions of the original cuticle were visible. The doctor's son exhaled a powerful aroma from all his father's flavoring essences, and the "tavern keeper's" boy had anointed himself with "amaica," as a substitute for "Bay Rum." The "master," to maintain a dignity equal to the occasion, had also exchanged his every-day coat for a "swing-tail" of fabulous length, and shiny in spots as a duck's wing. The bell rings, reading lessons are heard, books put away, the speaking platform cleared for work, and the show opens.

"Samuel Snubnose" calls the teacher—and "Samuel," with a parting glance at his books, stumbles along toward the stand, where he becomes the target of a hundred eyes, and his face the color of a turkey gobbler's wattles. A bow, such as he would have made if a bick had struck him at that instant in the back of the head, and he essayed to speak:

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing (pause) herd winds slowly o'er the lea.
The—the—(prompter) "plowman"—plowman leaves the weary way,
And plods the dark to worldness and to me.
Save from the yonder ivy-mantled tower,
The moping moon doth to the owl complain (snicker—ing).
Save (to be he he) where the beetle yields his best right bow,
And drowsy tinklings lull her distant reign."

The teacher raps on the desk and says: "Samuel, no levity," and Samuel, who has forgotten pretty much all his "Clergy," concludes as follows:

"He rests his (ha ha) head (snort) upon the lap of youth,
A youth to (prolonged snicker) unknown.
Melancholy marked him at his birth,
And science frowned on him for her own."

Sam goes to his seat and hold his nose to keep from laughing out loud, while at a nod from the master "Lucinda Wirth" trips, all smiles and blushes, to the platform, and after "kurtseying," proceeds to read in an inaudible voice something about "Be kind to thy father." The teacher says "louder," and we catch a few words: "Your father loves you and has been at a great deal of expense a bringing you up, and you should obey him and not—," here ensues a jumble of sounds, which no one can interpret. They cease, and after folding the composition, Lucinda lays it on the teacher's table for inspection, "kurtseys," and goes to her seat. "George Francis Sprain," says the teacher, and a spruce looking chap with hair is goose oiled into curliness, etc., boldly to the front.

George likes this business—he is going to make a lawyer—and in a shrill voice he commences: "Not many generations ago, where you now sit encircled by all that embellishes civilized life, the wild fox nodded in the wind, and the thistle dug his hole unscared"—and so he goes on, transposing a sentence occasionally, but mainly right. We have seen George since he arrived at man's estate; he now stands in the police court and defends "drunks" for fifty cents a case, win or lose, and has acquired such a reputation that a judge always comes down harder on his client than on any others.

The minister's son, "Melville Winterblow," is then called to show the scholars how a good boy should speak. Melville looks as solemn as a vinegar jug—his "piece" has been selected by his parents, principally for its moral tone. He says: "I do most earnestly wish that I could induce all youthful individuals to divest religion of its gloomy and repulsive associations; but, my lords, I ask no respite from death; I am ready to die for my country, and sink or swim, survive or perish, I am for the Union, one and inseparable. My lord, were I an American as an Englishman"—here the teacher, who has been trying to find the original of the orator's remarks, stops the medley, and Melville takes his seat. He had been crammed with so many pieces that he had not been able to distinguish between them, and thus defeated his parent's aims.

But why continue this subject? The good little girl recited "Mary's Lamb" nicely, and "the good little boy" spoke his anti-tobacco piece as follows:

"I'll never chew tobacco—no,
Said little Robert Reed,
I'll never put it in my mouth,
It is a filthy weed."

By the way, we saw this good boy a few days ago. He now chews a plug of tobacco like a horse, and smokes a clay pipe night and day. But it would be such a consolation to know what has become of the rest of that tribe of district-school orators, who "spoke their pieces" nearly a score of years ago.—*Maine Journal of Education*.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS is an educational weekly in the form of a sixteen page quarto. It is typographically neat, and is acquitting itself well in the journalistic department it has chosen to fill. It is superior as an educational newspaper, including both common schools and colleges in its weekly digest of education and intelligence.—*Lewisburgh Chronicle*, Nov. 13.

In struggling to make a dull-brained boy understand what conscience is, a teacher finally asked, "What makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong?" "The big leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.

Literary Department.

THE editor of this department of the JOURNAL will be happy to receive contributions of stories, poetry, and papers on miscellaneous subjects, and will be glad to encourage all the younger writers by publishing such articles as will, in his opinion, bear the scrutiny and suit the taste of the readers of the JOURNAL.

He will also be pleased to reply to any and all correspondents on subjects of a social character, etiquette, science, art, or on any subject which may be of interest to our patrons.

Please address communications intended for this department to—

EDITOR LITERARY DEPARTMENT,
New York School Journal,
89 Liberty Street, N. Y.

I Believe.

"I believe, if I should die,
And you should kiss my eyelids when I lie
Cold, dead, and dumb to all the world contains,
The folded orbs would open at thy breath,
And from its exile in the aisles of death
Life would come gladly back along my veins.

"I believe, if I were dead,
And you upon my lifeless heart should tread,
Not knowing what the poor clod chanced to be,
It would find sudden pulse beneath the touch
Of him it ever loved in life so much,
And throb again, warm, tender, true to thee.

"I believe, if on my grave,
Hidden in woody depths or by the wave,
Your eyes should drop some warm tears of regret,
From every salty seed of your dear grief
Some fair sweet blossoms would leap into leaf,
To prove death could not make my love forget.

"I believe, if I should fade
Into those mystic realms where light is made,
And you should long once more my face to see,
It would come forth upon the hills of night,
And gather stars like fagots till thy sight,
Led by the beacon blaze, fell full on me.

"I believe my faith in thee,
Strong as my life, so nobly placed to be,
It would as soon expect to see the sun
Fall like a dead king from his height sublime,
His glory stricken from the throne of time,
As thee unworthy the worship thou hast won.

"I believe who has not loved
Hath half the treasures of his life unproved;
Like one who, with the grape within his grasp,
Drops it with all its crimson juice unpressed,
And all its luscious sweetness left unguessed,
Out from his careless and unheeding clasp.

"I believe love, pure and true,
Is to the soul a sweet, immortal dew,
That gems life's petals in its hours of dusk;
The waiting angels see and recognize
The rich crown-jewel, love, of paradise,
When life falls from us like a withered hulk."

THE RIVAL STUDENTS.

BY JULIA GODDARD.

That night Norah Dysart sat at her window watching the clear star-lit sky. The moon had not been long visible on the Aulage, though it had been shining for some hours upon the calm flowing Neckar.

Nora watched it as it rose higher and higher above the mountain; and yet her thoughts were not upon the beauty of the night. A new train of ideas had come into her mind within the last few days.

She had been an anxious observer of the

baron and von Helmerstadt. With a woman's keen perception she had noted each change of countenance. She had noted, despite the outward friendly bearing of the students toward one another, that there was a spirit of hostility alive between them, and it had suddenly been revealed to her that she herself was the cause.

She endeavored to persuade herself that she was mistaken, that such a thought was vanity, folly.

But a clearer intuition contradicted it, and she pressed her hands against her forehead, as if attempting to drive the painful truth away. But it is impossible to drive away knowledge, that has once taken possession of the mind. And Norah Dysart sank back, and tried to view the matter calmly and reasonably.

For another fact was made known to her, one that had been on the eve of bursting upon her for some days past; but she had been shrinking from lifting the thin veil that busily hid it; and now in the midst of her fears and her perplexities it flashed forth in such strong colors, that she was no longer able to deny its existence, she saw it face to face, and her own secret was clearly revealed to her.

And with the revelation came the resolution, that her secret should be known to none save herself, for she saw in the determined natures of the two students, what would be the result of any preference on her part. And she determined to make any sacrifice rather than endanger the life of the one she now knew that she loved.

The days went on and the animosity of the young men increased, though there was but little manifestation of it. They were as much together as usual, but it was from an involuntary fear of losing sight of one another. Each feared that the other might gain an advantage, and each believed at present the race to be equal; consequently, they were as continual spies one upon the other.

Miss Dysart was more guarded than ever, and it was impossible to detect a shade of preference in her manner. The colonel, blissfully unconscious of the drama that was being enacted, was as cordial in his invitations as ever. He liked the young men's society; it brought back to him pleasant recollections of days in which he had been very happy. He wandered in the fresh fields of early youth, with the dew of morning misty upon them, which make a pleasanter foreground in the memory-pictures of the aged than do later scenes, however gorgeous.

And so he perceived not the air of constraint that was gradually creeping over his companions. The conversation seemed to him as lively as ever, and, with the dulled perception of age, he saw not the effort it cost each actor to play the allotted part.

Von Helmerstadt and the baron had been drinking more deeply than usual.

They were flushed and excited.

"Bah!" said von Helmerstadt, "this state of things cannot last for ever."

"What do you mean?" asked his companion.

"Why, that we must come to some understanding. It's of no use beating about the bush. We are both in love with the same girl. One of us must give way."

"Which?" asked the baron, sarcastically. "It seems to me that neither is likely to succeed, for the lady appears to have no preference."

"There you are wrong," answered von Helmerstadt, eagerly; "she has a choice, but she dare not show it. I've watched her more closely than you have done."

"Indeed!" said the baron, contemptuously, "and which does she prefer?"

"I cannot make out."

"Then your observation has not been to much purpose."

Von Helmerstadt's face flushed angrily.

"What do you propose?" continued the baron.

"One of us must give way," reiterated von Helmerstadt.

"Supposing it should be the wrong one."

"That we must leave to fate."

"And how are we settle which shall yield to the other?"

"In the manner in which such affairs are always arranged," replied von Helmerstadt.

"Fight?" asked the baron, shrugging his shoulders.

"Yes."

"And get some more ugly flesh wounds," returned the baron, contemplating his almost obliterated scar in the mirror opposite. "That would not be much recommendation in Miss Dysart's eyes."

"The wounded man is to give way," replied von Helmerstadt, "so she would not be annoyed at the sight."

"Faugh!" said Steinberg, "such duels are mere boys' play. No hope and a scarred face. Such alternatives do not strike my fancy. Let us have something more serious. What is life if one loses!"

And he drank off another glass of wine. "I am more in earnest," he added.

"So am I," returned von Helmerstadt, following his example. "I care not what becomes of me if I lose."

"There is another sort of duel, quieter, surer and more decisive."

In spite of the wine von Helmerstadt started. Steinberg laughed derisively. "Are you a coward, then?"

Von Helmerstadt sprang to his feet and stood haughtily before the baron.

"No more than you are, Steinberg."

"Death, then, is preferable to life without hope."

"Infinitely preferable."

"And you agree? You will swear to me as I will swear to you, to accept the conditions between us and hold them as binding?"

"I will swear."

"That he upon whom the lot falls shall, within a month of the present time, put an end to his existence."

"I swear," said von Helmerstadt.

"I also," repeated the baron.

There was a dice-box on the table.

"The highest throw wins," said the baron, "the lowest loses—life and death on the chance of a die. Who throws first?"

There was a pause.

The students looked at each other. Reckless as they were, it seemed as if an open grave lay between them.

Steinberg was the cooler of the two.

"Are you ready?" he asked, taking up the box.

"Life or death—here goes!"

The dice rattled for a moment, and then the box, with a dull sound, struck the table.

Four and one. The chances were against him.

Von Helmerstadt replaced them and made his throw.

Deuce, ace!

He staggered back completely sobered. The excitement of the moment was past. The act in all its horror burst upon him. "Oh, God!" he ejaculated.

"Your oath," said Steinberg, sternly.

"I will keep my oath," returned von Helmerstadt, haughtily, and he rushed from the room.

Through the Hauptstrasse, down the narrow street, to his own apartments. He flung himself on the bed.

What had he done? Life! life, in all its youth, its freshness, its beauty—he had thrown it away. And a thousand circumstances crowded upon the mind of the unhappy young man. He doubted not now—he seemed to know as if by inspiration that his love was returned. And to prevent a quarrel between him and Steinberg Miss Dysart had forborne showing any prefer

ence. And now—and now—he must die, and she would never know the truth.

Ha! Had the same knowledge come to Steinberg? Had he seen as he (von Helmerstadt) saw now? Had he read aright?

And yet, now he might be the successful one. It was madness.

Von Helmerstadt paced the room. He could not rest, he could not sleep. His face was wild and haggard, and his blue eyes gleamed strangely. He had bitten his lip until the blood gushed forth, but he heeded it not.

Hour after hour passed away, and he heard the quarters chiming from the church clocks around. Each quarter made his brief span of life shorter.

His throat was dry and parched. A bottle of water was on the table. He poured out glass after glass, but his thirst was unquenched.

Suddenly he heard the watchman on the tower give the alarm for fire; and through the town there rose the hum of many voices and the trampling of feet. Fire! Fire! Who sleeps when life is in danger?

Von Helmerstadt sprang to the door. Action, action; anything to take him from himself. He was quickly below, and had joined the crowd that was pressing on to the burning house. There were many students there eager to give their help, working diligently in the hopeless endeavor to extinguish the flames. One by one the inhabitants of the house were brought forth in safety.

"Is there any one else?"

And there came a piercing shriek in answer—

"My child! My child!"

"Where?"

The woman pointed to a window from which the flames were already bursting forth.

"It is impossible," said the fireman; "it would be certain death."

But von Helmerstadt was desperate. "A ladder; I will save the child or perish!" It was of no use to try to dissuade him. With supernatural strength he reared the ladder against the burning window. The people saw not how he reached the top; it seemed as though with one bound he had cleared the fiery framework.

There was a deep hush through the crowd, and within the house the crashing sound of falling timber was heard.

"The floor has given way," said the fireman. The crowd held their breath.

The flames were still flashing from the window, when a dark figure, with a bundle in his arms appeared. Still there was no sound amongst the spectators, until von Helmerstadt reached the ground, and then one ringing shout arose as the student placed the child unharmed in its mother's arms.

He stayed not to hear her blessing, but turned hastily away. He felt that no thanks were due to him for courage—that his courage was desperation, and his life a charmed one—a life that he would willingly have sacrificed that night to spare the horror of the future. He felt no pain; one hand he knew was badly scorched, but he could have gone through the danger again a hundred times as far as fatigue was concerned. It had been no exertion to him, for all corporal sense seemed at an end, absorbed in mental agony.

He was making his way homeward, when a hand was placed on his shoulder, and the colonel's voice greeted him.

"Well done, my boy, said he; 'you are quite a hero. Come home with me. You are as pale as death, and all scorched and bleeding. You want looking after. Come, I'm an old soldier, and understand wounds and bruises, and Nora shall give you a cup of coffee. She's up waiting for me, for we heard the cry of fire, and I must needs rally forth to see if I could be of any use, and I'm not sure but what I've done good service.'"

Von Helmerstadt heard but the one word Nora, and he suffered himself to be led whither the colonel chose to take him.

He should not see her much longer, and he felt as though he must see her to the last moment of his existence.

Colonel Dysart took him home, bathed his

wounded hand, and bandaged it as skillfully as any surgeon would have done.

Still pale and haggard, von Helmerstadt entered the drawing room.

"I have brought you a hero for a cup of coffee, Nora," said the colonel, and he began the story of Emmerich's bravery.

Miss Dysart listened earnestly without moving; her eyes were bent on the ground, and she was almost as pale as von Helmerstadt, who was looking at her as if for the last time.

Suddenly she raised her eyes, and he saw that they were filled with tears. She tried to shake them away, but it was of no use, and they rolled down her cheeks. "Why, Nora?" said the colonel, looking round as he finished the narration.

For Miss Dysart, worn out with the struggle she had undergone during the last few weeks, tired out with her night's vigil, and overcome with a sense of the danger in which von Helmerstadt had been placed, fairly broke down, and was sobbing on her father's shoulder.

"You are overtired, child," said he, placing her on the sofa, whilst he went for some restorative.

Von Helmerstadt approached; he gently took her hand and kissed it.

"Miss Dysart, I shall thank you for your sympathy to the last moment of my life."

"You are hurt," said Nora, springing up, and for the first time looking steadfastly at him, and observing how pale and ill he looked; 'how thoughtless I have been! You are very ill,' she continued, as the unhappy man looked at her with a look of despair she could not understand.

"Father," she exclaimed, and before the words had well escaped her lips, von Helmerstadt fell insensible at her feet.

[To be continued.]

Selections.

Rare Consideration.

Mr. Sumner was wont to relate the following anecdote or Thackeray's visit to Washington, which will be appreciated by all who have seen the bronze monster at the capital, called, by courtesy, Jackson's statue: "Thackeray was an artist by birth-right, and his judgment was beyond chance of question. He took a quiet turn around the rotunda, and in a few words gave each picture its correct rank and art valuation. 'Trumbull is your painter,' he said; 'never neglect Trumbull.' Other places of interest were then seen, after which they started homeward. He had not yet been at my house, and my chief anxiety was to coach him safely past that Jackson statue. The conversation hung persistently upon art matters, which made it certain that I was to have trouble when we should come in view of that particular excrescence. We turned the dreaded corner at last, when, to my astonishment, Mr. Thackeray held straight past the hideous figure, moving his head neither to the right or left, and chatting as airily as though we were strolling through an English park. Now, I know that the instant we came in sight of poor Jackson's caricature he saw it, realized its accumulated terrors at a glance, and in the charity of his great heart took all the pains to avoid having a word said about it. Ah, but he was a man of rare consideration."

A STRANGE case of morbid sentiment occurred in Massachusetts recently. In Bedford, Mass., there lives a German family. The father is a very worthy, industrious farmer. He has quite a family of children, and is giving them a good common-school education. On Tuesday his fourteen-year-old son had the misfortune to break a square of glass in the school house, and was told by the teacher that he must bring the money to pay for it. The boy, being a sensitive little fellow, shrunk from asking his father for the money, and, to add still more to his troubles, he set fire to some

grass and weeds, for which his father had promised him a flogging. On Wednesday he went to school without the money, and the teacher told him if he came again without it on Thursday morning she would punish him severely. The little fellow returned home, finished up all his chores, which took him until after dark, then took a rope, climbed up into an apple tree and hung himself. So sad an event as this is but another warning against the danger of trifling with the feelings of children or working upon their fears. Parents and teachers never commit a graver or more wicked crime than when they hold out vague threats of punishment to the young.

THERE are, in each department of knowledge, central facts and germinal principles. If we reach these early and well, the labors of acquisition are greatly lightened. They serve to explain to the mind, and to hold for the memory, those multitudinous minor facts which otherwise confuse the one and burden the other. It is a secret of wise acquisition to learn the most in learning the least, and we do this by directing attention at once to leading fruitful facts. The ground is thus outlined; we know where to look for particulars; and these, as they come to us by direct search, or as incidents of growing information, fall at once into their place, strengthen our general hold of truth, and are themselves securely rolled in and bound up in the compact bundle of knowledge.

Culture in Sand.

Take a china bowl, glass dish, vase, or in fact anything of an ornamental character, capable of containing moisture; fill it with silver sand in the shape of a pyramid. In the centre plant a Hyacinth; and at equal distances round the sides three or more, according to the size of the vessel, filling up the spaces between with Crocuses, Snowdrops, Dwarf Tulips, Jonquils, Scillas, or a mixture of all. In planting the bulbs should be carefully pushed into the sand, allowing the top alone to be seen. The vessel should then be immersed in a bucket of water for about five minutes, in order to fix the bulbs in their position. The bath must be repeated once a week, or oftener if required, for on no account should the sand be allowed to get dry. Place it in the dark for fortnight and afterwards in any cool well-lighted, airy room.

Intellectual Culture.

A cultivated mind may be said to have infinite stores of innocent gratification. Everything may be made interesting to it, by becoming a subject of thought or inquiry. Books, regarded merely as a gratification, are worth more than all the luxuries on earth. A taste for literature secures cheerful occupation for the unemployed and languid hours of life; and how many persons, in these hours, for want of innocent resources, are now impelled to coarse pleasures! How many young men can be found in this country, who, unaccustomed to find a companion in a book, and strangers to intellectual activity, are almost driven, in the long, dull evenings of winter, to haunts of intemperance and bad society!

NO MORE truthful sentence was ever penned by man than the following, written by Chancellor Kent: "The parent who sends his son into the world uneducated defrauds the community of a lawful citizen and bequeaths to it a nuisance." These words should be written in letters of gold over the entrance of every school in the land.

A POPULAR clergyman says it is interesting to observe how many people go to the circus "just to please the children," and very curious to notice that sometimes it takes several able-bodied men and motherly women to look after one little boy or girl on such an occasion.

New York School Journal, AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

OFFICE, No. 89 LIBERTY STREET.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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AMOS M. KELLOGG,

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MRS. H. J. MORRIS, Manager.

The columns of this paper are always open to all educational writers for the discussion of any live subject pertaining to the cause of Education. We invite contributions from the pens of Teachers, Principals and Professors; all contributions to be subject to editorial approval. Our friends are requested to send us marked copies of all local papers containing school news or articles on educational subjects.

We cannot return unaccepted articles unless sufficient postage stamps are enclosed for that purpose.

We want a SPECIAL AGENT in every town to whom we will pay a liberal compensation. Send to Editors for terms, etc.

OFFICE, No. 89 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

Special Notice.

ON and after January 1st, this JOURNAL will be enlarged and illustrated. Now is the time to send in your subscription.

The Transit of Venus.

We print in another column the first news from the astronomers, who on December 8th, were able, on the other side of the globe, to see the planet Venus cross the brilliant disk of the Sun. The question was not concerning the ability of the astronomers; there was anxiety about the weather. A cloudy day would spoil everything. We have before stated that a large number of observers, probably fifty (many of course unofficial), would be at work. Our own astronomers are eight in number, three at the north and five at the south; from Tasmania, Teheran and Yokohama the reports are favorable.

THE *Herald* says, "to use the forcible language of the Board (meaning the Commissioners of Education) the present system is fast culminating into a 'chronic sham.'" What we would suggest is that the Commissioner who says this in private should say it in public. We hazard the opinion, however, that no one of this Board even uttered a sentence that convey any such idea. A "sham" must be a very good sort of a thing indeed, if the New York Public School system is one.

THERE has been a constant increase apparent in our exchanges in articles selected for the NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL. Nearly all of Mr. Saxon's articles on Penmanship appear in the *Eastport Sentinel*. Several of the country papers have followed the plan of having an educational column, which, as for us we have investigated, was original with the *Sentinel*. That department is ably managed by Mr. J. M. Hawkes. May we add, three articles instead of one in No. 52 should be credited to the N. Y. S. J.

MR. HENRY M. FIELD has just celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his first accession to the *Evangelist*. He has always treated those who differed with him with perfect fairness; always just, always courteous. May he long continue!

THE census of the children ordered by the Board of Education of this city is not yet completed. It includes not only the names of the children, but also of the parents and their residences. The new rules submitted to the Committee on Compulsory Education provide for the division of the city into twenty-four districts corresponding with the several wards, also for the appointments of eight Truant Agents and one Truant Superintendent. All appearances promise a substantial effort to secure a certain amount of instruction to every child.

Concerning Games.

The old fashion that prevailed years ago of deriving honest pleasure from the plays of boyhood seems nearly to have died out. There is scarcely anything that is not pushed into an excess, and so finally our school boy games have been seized upon and the heart and soul of them are like to be destroyed. A feeling of dissatisfaction has been long felt, and, if we mistake not, is finding voice in various quarters. A committee of the Alumni of Williams College, consisting of Rev. J. Clement French, R. M. Wright, Ephraim Flint, and Llewellyn Pratt, examined carefully into the condition of the College last summer, and in their report take occasion to express their views as to the effects of physical exercise when stimulated by excitement, competition and rivalry, and sober thinkers must certainly coincide with them.

The Committee here refer to a subject which has occasioned some anxiety and difference of opinion—the tendency in college life towards an excess of physical exercise, and the increasing prevalence and popularity of collegiate and inter-collegiate contests.

The Directors and Faculty of Williams College set a high estimate upon body-culture in connection with mind-training, the gymnasium, thoroughly appointed and officered, is a noble witness. Bodily exercise, regular, hearty, properly limited, is indispensable to the best conditions of brain work. Properly limited, we say. That is the saving clause. For, culture of the muscles may easily be excessive with the student. The best thinking is by no means born of the biggest brawn. The student is not to be primarily, an equilibrist, an athlete, or a pugilist. With reference only to physiology, extreme physical development is at the expense of the intellectual. In this sense then, first, it is to be deprecated.

But there is another and greater mischief. The drift of the age is towards monopolizing, expensive, often dangerous contests of boating, ball-playing, billiards, and other exciting games.

We do not here raise at all the moral questions involved. We consider only their bearing upon the ends proposed in college study and instruction. We are compelled to impeach them upon the following grounds:

First. As before notice, because compelling unnecessary and even prejudicial physical development.

Second. As filching from the student much time which fairly belongs to distinctive college duties.

Third. As of that intrusive, exacting, absorbing character which preoccupies the mind and makes study and more serious occupations distasteful.

A certain minority of each class may be untouched by this mania. But the infection is more general than many suppose. Over some, in every class, its influence is tyrannous, none the less damaging because congenial. It was hardly a travesty upon the truth when a certain journal remarked that "in the modern

college students study one hour, pull a boat three, box two, and talk about athletic matters the rest of the twenty-four."

It is rank educational heresy in students to believe that their time is their own. Entrance into college is, or ought to be, a covenant with binding moral force in favor of strict punctuality, fidelity to study and the best intellectual products of which they are capable.

The Faculty out to be recognized as their helpers, and not as their task-masters.

The four years of the course—in some cases only three—offer not an hour too much for the accomplishment of the appointed work. At most, there are but thirty-eight weeks annually, for the *curriculum* of study. No term is longer than fourteen weeks. Between the terms are generous intervals for needed rest. With this arrangement, it is scarcely possible for mental labor, however intense, to become destructive or even oppressive to the student. The professors need every hour of that time for the excellent work they have in hand. We believe that they would prefer even twenty weeks per year, without interruption, and that they would do a better work than in thirty-six, subject to all the present diversions and dissipation.

It is claimed by the students, that the Alumni favor these contests. We entirely disbelieve this allegation as to the majority of the graduates. The honor of Williams College is grandly independent of either success or failure in a regatta. It rests upon foundations as much firmer, as the intellectual and the Christian are higher than the physical. The Alumni of Williams want issued from its halls, a balanced, symmetrical, cultured, efficient *manhood*. They have no fear for our inter-collegiate honor, if no under-graduate should ever enter the lists.

While therefore your Committee again emphasize their cordial approval of the gymnastic, aquatic, and other sportive exercises necessary for health and best mental conditions, for which facilities are here abundantly afforded, they feel constrained to discourage all those contests, either at home or abroad, which unduly absorb the student's time in training, which interfere in any wise with the prescribed course of college study, embarrassing the instructors and impairing earnest, concentrated, coherent, intellectual work.

Do the under-graduates say, "This is nothing to the Alumni!" We say, "It is very much to them, every way!" Every student in this college has its honor, and *ours*, in some degree, in his keeping. We are interlinked in a great family relation. We rejoice in every student's noble record. We are stung by any one's failure or disgrace. It is important to Alumni, whether a year or a whole generation from their graduation day, that these *present* men do honest, efficient, manly work. We have our right to expect and demand it; and to protest affectionately yet firmly, against whatever detones the scholar and demoralizes the man.

New York City.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 54.

THIS school is situated at the junction of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Fourth st., near the splendid Boulevard. Mr. Hannibal Robinson is the acting principal, a graduate of the New York State Normal School in the days when it was a power in the land. He has a thorough acquaintance with our city school system; also, having been a teacher in G. S. No. 10 for five years. His department numbers 175, and he has four assistants; the primary department is under the charge of Miss Eliza R. Knapp, a skillful teacher, who has five assistants.

The whole appearance of things here is very pleasant. The building is heated by steam,

the furniture is good, and a careful neatness is everywhere visible.

Most of the New York schools are famous for good discipline, and No. 54 is no exception. The pupils come and go with military exactness. No one can pay it a visit without feeling that its order is admirable. The principal avails himself, in his management, of a large experience gained during many years spent as teacher of military tactics in the army, and turns it to a good account here. The pupils are managed so that quietness, readiness and promptness are constantly secured. A visitor in the morning hears the bell ring, the piano sounds, and at the same moment the pupils enter from opposite doors and pass quietly to their seats. After the reading of the scriptures and singing, the piano summons them to the various class-rooms, where the work of the day begins. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Robinson understands how to maintain good order not only, but how to animate the pupils also in their studies.

There is a very good class of pupils here—especially may this be said of the girls. And there is an evident pride growing among them to maintain the reputation for good discipline which the school has already won. This is shown by the fact, that the attendance is larger this year than ever before; a school increasing in number is well managed—that is proof of it.

This school is in the Twelfth Ward, where David H. Knapp is a trustee. Mr. Lawson H. Fuller was also a trustee until the Mayor appointed him to be a commissioner, which, while eminently a good appointment, takes away a man of high character and clear head from among the trustees of this ward. Mr. Knapp is a firm friend of the school, visiting it very frequently as we find by an inspection of the visitor's book. His elegant mansion stands in close proximity to the building; he holds a large amount of valuable property in its immediate vicinity, and prizes the advantages the school will bring to him and the community.

It cannot be but a few years before all that stretch of land between the Park and the river will be filled with a very excellent population. It is, probably, the best part of the island. The planting of good schools is one of the wisest plans to improve the population that is rapidly coming in, and the wise management of those schools a matter of thought and solicitude.

Notice.

The office of this paper has been removed from No. 17 Warren street to No. 89 Liberty street. Those who address us by letter should bear this in mind.

A RE-UNION of the Alumni of the Albany Normal School will be held in Normal Hall, Wednesday afternoon, December 30, 1874. T. B. BARRINGER, Pres.

Now is the time, for every teacher, and indeed for any and all interested in the immensely important subject of education, to subscribe. It happens at this time of the year when so many subscriptions are expiring, that many who intend to renew do not do so until their names are cut off. Please, therefore, *renew immediately*.

New York City—Board of Education.

Present—W. H. Neilson, President, and Commissioners Baker, Brown, Dowd, Farr, Fuller, Halsted, Jenkins, Klaureath, Lewis, Matthewson, Patterson, Townsend, Traud, West, and Wetmore.

Absent—Commissioners Vermilye, Beardslee, Kelly, Man, and Seligman.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM TRUSTEES.

An application was received from the Trustees of the 11th Ward for repairs to G. S. 15, the same having been injured by fire. Referred to Committee on Buildings.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the 19th Ward for the purchase of 10 lots in East 67th street, as a site for a Grammar School building. Referred to Committee on Sites.

Also from Trustees of Fifth Ward, for alterations in heating apparatus. Referred to Committee on Warming and Ventilation.

Also from Trustees of the 12th Ward, nominating Miss H. M. Knapp and Miss Margaret MacKean as teachers to Male Evening School. Referred to Evening School Committee.

Also from Trustees of the 11th Ward to pay an increase of salary to Miss M. N. Clarke.

Also a communication from the School Officers of the 22d Ward, asking an appropriation of \$73,576 to pay on the contract of the new building in West 54th street. Referred to Finance Committee.

An application was received from the Trustees of the 17th Ward, nominating Miss Eliza Walker for Vice-Principal of P. S. No. 22. Referred to Committee on Teachers.

Also a communication from the Trustees of the 5th Ward, asking the Board to excuse Daniel C. O'Connor for four days absence.

Also from the Trustees of the 17th Ward, to excuse Misses Josie Whitney, McIntosh, Jacobs, Olsen, Wilson, Kennedy and Cooks for absence.

Also from the Trustees of the 15th Ward, to excuse absence of Miss Purdy and Miss Knapp.

Also from the Trustees of the 11th Ward, to excuse Miss Pethick for 12 days absence. Also in the 12th Ward to excuse Samuel Crosby. In the 13th Ward to excuse Miss Cooley and Miss Ducher. Also from the 20th Ward to excuse Miss Mahon for 8 days absence. Also for the 22d Ward to excuse Misses Hodges and Lowry, and Mrs. Daskam. All of which were referred to Committee on Teachers with power.

TRUANT AGENTS.

Trustee Theodore H. Meade, Trustee of the 17th Ward, sent a communication declining to serve as Trustee.

James Cowdler sent in an application to be appointed Truant Agent for 6th School District.

Alexander M. Stanton also applied to be appointed Truant Agent.

Bernard Kelley also made a similar application.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The Committee on Teachers recommended the appointment of Miss Sarah J. Tooker as Vice-Principal of P. D. G. S., No. 7. Adopted.

Also recommending the appointment of Miss Albertine Cooley as Principal, and Miss Jeanette Robertson as Vice-Principal of F. D. G. S., No. 4. Adopted.

Also recommending the appointment of Miss Caroline H. Appleton and Miss Mary A. Tromper as Principal and Vice Principal of F. D. G. S., No. 34. Adopted.

Also stating that they were unable to sustain the Trustees of the 17th Ward in their action in removing James Kelly from his position as First Assistant in G. S. No. 19, and recommended he be appointed elsewhere as teacher, by said Trustees. Adopted.

The Committee on Sites recommended that the Trustees of the 19th Ward be authorized to organize new P. S. in First ave., between 52d and 53d streets. Adopted.

The Committee on Course of Studies presented a report relative to the course of instruction in the German Language. Ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Supplies reported that the lowest bidder for the printing of blanks was W. C. Bryant & Co.

And that the lowest bidders for printing the Journal and Reports were Cushing & Bardan. The contracts were therefore awarded to them.

The same committee recommended that the contract for delivery of supplies be awarded to Henry A. Sales. Adopted.

The same committee recommended the adoption of a long report relative to those who were to furnish the supplies for the next year (about 57 different persons supply the pens and ink, etc.). Adopted.

The Committee on Teachers recommended the appointment of Miss Mary F. D. Grau, Miss Maggie Garon, Miss Bessie Roden, in the Evening Schools. Adopted.

Also to take from the table the Report of the Principal of the Evening High School and print it in full in the minutes.

This led to quite a discussion.

Commissioner Patterson said he could see no good reason for it. What is there in this school of more importance than in any other? He could see no even-handed justice in it. He made no reflection on the Principal of that school. He was undoubtedly the best man to be found to manage it.

Commissioner Jenkins said the school was most important, 1300 or 1400 grown men attended it, and it would be of value to the public to let it know how the school was managed.

Commissioner Patterson said it was the business of the City Superintendent to visit the school and report on it to the Board.

The resolution (to print) was adopted.

The Committee on Evening Schools recommended the payment of James O'Brien, John Vogt, James Pettigrew, Herman Raven and J. J. O'Donnell, \$30 each, for registering names of pupils in Evening Schools. Adopted.

The Committee on Colored Schools recommended some changes: transferring Miss Thompson from No. 1 to No. 3, and fixing Mr. John Peterson's salary at \$1,800, and joining the boys and girls in the P. D. Adopted.

The Committee on Nautical School, reported that they had received the ship St. Mary from the United States and given a receipt for the same.

The same committee recommended the appointment of Lieutenants De Long and Jaques, as instructors. The former at a salary of \$700, the latter at \$500. Adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported various bills. For heating ship St. Mary; for gas fittings in 7th ward; for Furniture in G. S. 66; for repairing roofs on Normal College.

Commissioner Patterson sent up a resolution directing the City Superintendent to examine the High School. Commissioner Halsted objected. Commissioner Jenkins moved that the resolution lie on the table.

Commissioner Wetmore said he was satisfied the Superintendent had the power now to visit the High School.

Commissioner Townsend said why make such a fuss, pass the resolution and let the Superintendent visit it; let us get all the light we can—the more the better.

Commissioner Halsted said he objected because he was satisfied that the Superintendent wanted to get control of the High School. He believed the principal was able to take care of it and make his own report.

Commissioner Farr said he understood that the Principal wanted the Superintendent to visit it.

The President said the statutes made it the duty of the Superintendent to visit all the Schools of the City.

It was adopted.

Commissioner Farr introduced a resolution that the Schools in the 16th and 9th wards be permitted to divide their attendance by 406. Adopted.

Also that the Evening Schools close on the evening before Christmas.

Commissioner Baker sent up a preamble and resolution that the Committee on Salaries and Economy, be instructed to have the course of instruction modified, so as to exclude French and German, and everything not strictly included in the branches of an elementary education. Laid on the table.

This gave rise to a spirited debate.*

The Board adjourned to meet December 30.

The Transit of Venns.

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.

HOBART TOWN, TASMANIA,

Wednesday, Dec. 9. 1874.

Although the weather was bad, our observations at the time of the transit were particularly successful. We succeeded in taking one hundred and thirteen photographs of Venus during her passage over the disk of the sun.

WILLIAM HARKNESS.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874.

The transit of Venus was successfully observed at Hobart Town, Adelaide, and Melbourne, and at points in India, China, and Japan.

The American party, however, only partly succeeded at Hobart Town.

TEHERAN, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874.

The observation of the transit of Venus at this point was very successful.

FAILURES AT SEVEN RUSSIAN STATIONS.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1874.

Telegrams in regard to the transit of Venus report that the observations failed in Omsk, Orenburg, Kasan, Uraisk, Astrachan, Kertch, Tiflis, but were entirely successful at Yokohama.

The Press on Education.

Ignorant Young Men and Women in North Alabama.

INCIDENTS ILLUSTRATING THE GENERAL LACK OF KNOWLEDGE—HOW NEGRO CHILDREN ARE TAUGHT.

No observing visitor who travels in North Alabama can fail to remark that the young men of this part of the State are excessively ignorant; and when I say ignorant I do not intend to convey the idea that they have no knowledge of foreign or dead languages, of philosophy or mixed mathematics, but that as a class they have not acquired the rudiments of a common English education. They do not spell well, they do not write grammatically, and they have little or no knowledge of history or geography. I make these assertions after closely investigating the subject, and to a great extent upon the authority of some of the best known natives of Alabama. Here in Huntsville and in other country towns, on almost any fine day, crowds of young men may be seen congregated at the corners of the principal streets. They are all smoking cigars and spitting a great deal. None of them appear to have any other occupation. They are well dressed, after a fashion, wear bright-colored neckties and paste shirt pins; they are, many of them, good looking fellows, and all present the appearance of enjoying perfect health. Drawing near, one finds that they are talking about "niggers" and "carpet-baggers," about duck-shooting or about how "Charlie got into a little muss with Jim, and came mighty near putting a ball through him." I have mixed a great deal with young men of this class, and have never known them to discuss any other subjects than those I have enumerated.

As a general thing the young women of this State are much better educated than the men. While this is true, however, it must also be stated that their knowledge is exceedingly superficial, and that thoroughly educated women are very rare. The girls can nearly all play the piano a little, and they imagine that they have learned to speak French, but they know next to nothing of English literature, and, like the men, have very queer notions about history and geography. Some days ago I was invited to visit the family of a gentleman living in a town near Huntsville. During my stay one of the young ladies of the family who has the reputation of being a musical prodigy was induced, after much coaxing, to perform upon the piano. She played a piece which she told me was called "The Silver Fishes." It was a really remarkable production, without either melody or harmony. It brought into requisition nearly every known combination of runs, however, and in its performance the young lady displayed what Udo Brachvogel, the distinguished German critic, would call "a wonderful agility of finger." After the piece had been duly praised by an admiring audience I ventured to ask the young lady if she played any of Beethoven's sonatas. "Oh, no," was her reply. "I do not admire Italian music." During the same evening, speaking of the capitals of Europe one of the young ladies asked me in what part of France Geneva was situated. Upon being informed that Geneva was in Switzerland and not in France she seemed to be very much astonished, and a gentleman who overheard the conversation said to me afterward, "I reckon you must be mistaken about the situation of that town; Mis — is mighty heavy on g'ography."

As a rule the older woman, educated as they were during that much praised period "before the war," are no better informed than are their younger sisters. Among them a certain assumption of learning—if I may use the expression—and an immoderate use of big

words, which are often misapplied, seem to pass for real knowledge.

Here in Huntsville, the other day, I sat at dinner with an elderly lady, who must have used three or four encyclopedias with great diligence. At different times during the progress of the meal, she startled everybody within hearing by asking an unfortunate young man who sat next to her, such questions as: "My dear sir, what, in your opinion, is the true philosophy of Christianity?" "Can vital heat be supplied by an artificial warmth?" or, "To what extent, in your opinion, are we responsible for our own actions?" Of course, neither the young man, nor any one else at the table, could answer the terrible conundrums, and the old lady evidently expecting that such would be the case, immediately began to reply to them herself. She invariably commenced with, "Now, I have been thinking upon this subject for some time, and in my opinion"—here she would talk by rote for from five to ten minutes, saying a great many things, which sounded very wise but which really meant very little. The ladies and gentlemen present, with that courtesy for which the people of Alabama are so justly noted, listened with respectful attention to everything that was said. After dinner I was informed that this old lady was acknowledged to be "the most learned woman in North Alabama," that she had written several poems for newspapers in the vicinity, and that she expected soon to publish a volume of verse.

Within the past year or two much has been done for education in North Alabama, and many earnest, thoughtful men are now working hard to elevate and enlighten the people. Chief among these I may mention Rev. G. W. F. Price, a truly able man, who is just now at the head of the Huntsville Female College. Under his management this institution has become one of the best of its kind, and he is using every effort to improve it still further. Among the many wise regulations of this school the following will doubtless be read with interest:

From experience, the Principal is convinced of the great benefits to be secured by the adoption of a uniform dress for the young ladies who board in the college. It not only promotes convenience and economy, but it has a powerful tendency to suppress feelings of pride and rivalry in the matter of personal decorations. For these reasons boarding pupils will be required, when they appear in public, to adopt the following uniform:

FOR WINTER.—Wine or maroon colored worsted—not more than two dresses. Cloak or shawl, dark color, plain fabric, heavy enough to keep the wearer comfortably warm in cold weather. *Pupils must not come without such wrappings.* Hat of simple white straw, trimmed with deep-green ribbon, plain, solid color. Shoes should be stout, with soles sufficient to protect the feet from dampness.

FOR SPRING OR SUMMER.—One buff colored dress of inexpensive goods, and one white pique. Plain hat of white straw, trimmed with blue ribbon of solid color.

FOR COMMENCEMENT WEEK.—Two white Swiss dresses, plain or striped, to be worn during the closing exercises of the school.

The dresses thus specified constitute the maximum allowance for each young lady. They must, in all cases, be plainly made and inexpensively trimmed. Excessive trimmings, extravagant flounces or frills, elaborate head-dresses, expensive ribbons, are all prohibited.

For ordinary school dresses parents may consult their own wishes, provided they do not indulge their daughters in expensive or showy clothing.

No jewelry allowed except a plain breast-pin, ear rings, and one finger ring.

The lack of knowledge among the women was, to a great extent, produced by the war. In addition to this, it may be mentioned that most girls marry here between the ages of fifteen and eighteen. At twenty-five women

give up all hope of securing a husband, which to them is the only means of independent support to be hoped for. Is it to be wondered at, then, that they spend so much of their youth in adorning their persons, or that they fail to become well educated in the short time which they are allowed for study? They can not work, they have no great desire to do so, and even if they had, the will of "society" prevents them from following their inclinations. To live they must have husbands. Their mothers have learned from experience, that beauty and quiet, lady-like manners are more desired by Southern men than a knowledge of grammar or algebra. Such being the case, they have no incentive to learn.

The public schools of Alabama have never been properly conducted, and up to this time they have not been of much benefit to either the whites or the blacks. There seems to be no doubt that the fund set apart for educational purposes has frequently been misappropriated, and the schools have often been closed for want of money to carry them on. In this city there are three schools for colored children; and, supported by the Peabody fund, they are now open. I visited one of them yesterday. It is known as the intermediate school, and is conducted by two young mulattoes, who have neither the natural ability nor the acquired knowledge to teach the smallest children. Shortly after I came into the room a class of boys was called up to spell. One of the first questions asked by the teacher was "How does you spell tease?" "Teas," spelt the child asked. "Dat's not right," said the teacher. "Next." The next boy spelt the word the same way, as did also three or four others. At last one little fellow spelt it correctly, and he was placed at the head of the class. The teacher then gave out another word, never explaining the difference between the plural of tea and the word tease, to torment. After the spelling lesson the children were called upon to recite short pieces of poetry, which they had previously committed to memory. They did so in such a way that I could not understand one word they were saying. I am quite sure that the teacher understood them no better than I did, yet he let them go on in the same sing-song, mumbling way, without one word of reproof or correction. He is paid \$65 a month for his services, most of that sum being appropriated out of the Peabody fund by careless and incompetent Trustees. In South Carolina the colored children taught by white teachers are making astonishing progress in all branches of study. The schools for negro children in this State, to be efficient, should also be placed under the direction of the whites. Heretofore, however, this has been impossible. Young white ladies who came from the North for the purpose were so ostracized and neglected by the natives that they were soon forced to give up in despair. The young ladies of North Alabama, with a pride that is most ridiculous, refuse to instruct "dirty niggers," as they call them, and, though often in destitute circumstances, they cannot be induced to earn an honorable living by following the example of the noble women of South Carolina. Some of the young men would be glad to support themselves in this way, but I am credibly informed that their mothers and sisters prevent them from doing so. These women must know that the prosperity of their State depends in a very great measure upon negro labor; but, blinded to their own best interests, they will do nothing to make the blacks more intelligent, and, therefore, more useful.—*New York Times Correspondence.*

Answers to Correspondents.

X. Y. Z.—The grammars say that "two negatives applied to the same act generally make it affirmative;" example, "such occurrences are not unfrequent."

M. R.—Neil Gilmour is Superintendent of Schools for New York State. He can be addressed at Albany.

College and School Printing.

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OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1874.

Mr. JOHN A. RHODES,

Chairman of Committee on Free Scholarships:

DEAR SIR: I herewith append to my former report of the results of my examination of the applicants for free scholarships in Cornell University, a detailed statement of the percentages of correct exercises and answers credited to each:

Alexander Bradley, 61; J. Albert Richardson, 75; Charles P. Smith, 57; James M. W. Hunt, 74; D. L. Buckman, 77; W. Chandler Jones, 85; Walter Brower, 89; Emma Fuller (Teachers' License), 93; Lizzie A. Wildes, 100.

THOMAS W. FIELD,

Supt. of Schools.

Book Notices.

MR. ALBERT MASON, in consequence of ill health, has arranged with Messrs. Hurd & Houghton for the publication of his entire list of books, comprising "The Annual of Scientific Discovery," "The Complete Works of Lord Macaulay," excellent library editions of Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott, and many other valuable standard works.

Two historical novelties are announced by E. B. Treat, publisher, 805 Broadway. First, Centennial Games, giving, on sixty cards, a condensed history of the United States for 100 years, with which fifty new games may be played to the amusement and profit of old and young. Having examined them we can heartily endorse the sentiment of the advertisement as containing "a winter's stock of amusement and instruction." They are highly commended by our most eminent teachers and scholars. Price, 75 cents. Second, a new attraction for the home circle is found in the fascinating game, the Ten Plagues, by an eminent clergyman. Each step in the progress of the game is typical of some prominent feature in the history of the Children of Israel, on 40 illustrated cards. Price, 50 cents.

A PRACTICAL and critical grammar of the English language, by Noble Butler. John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.

There is an abundance of grammars of the English language, and it might be supposed that every question had been settled. But a careful perusal of this book of some 300 pages, shows one that the author is a man with an opinion of his own. Perhaps that is too striking a feature. Nevertheless, Mr. Butler deserves credit for the originality and force with which he presents his views. He has rushed with lance in hand upon the potential and subjunctive moods, and both have disappeared. This, to those of us who supposed them firmly seated in their places, seems

quite remarkable, and we look to see the means by which they have been thrown down. We find on page 306, as follows:

"It is difficult to imagine why this mood was invented. All the forms assigned to this mood consist of two verbs, the one in the indicative, and the other in the infinitive, as 'I can swim.' Can swim would naturally be considered by every one who sees them, as two distinct verbs. The objection to this natural view of the matter seems to be that swim is without the *to*, but several words, such as bid, done, let, are followed by the infinitive without *to*. If *can swim* is considered as one verb, the verb *does swim* should be regarded as one verb."

The author is equally successful and ingenious in disposing of the subjunctive mood. He tells us, p. 305, that *till* and *until* are not conjunctives. He then says that Lindley Murray has laid it down as a settled proposition, that the subjunctive must be preceded by a conjunction. Then he says what is to be done with such expressions as "Till he come."

HISTORY of the German Emperors and their contemporaries. Translated from the German and compiled from authentic sources by Elizabeth Peake, author of "Pen Pictures of Europe." J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Price, \$3.00.

This handsome volume of 587 pages presents a connected history of the German emperors from the earliest times to the present day. In it is condensed the history in most compact form of many centuries. Teachers and students will alike thank the writer for the labor she has bestowed upon this interesting subject.

In the preface, the writer refers to the town house in Frankfort-on-the-Main. She says, "the walls of the banqueting-room or *Kaisersaal*, where the emperors were entertained and waited on at table by kings and princes, are covered with the portraits in the order of their succession, fifty-two in number, painted by Lessing, Bendeman, Bethel and other eminent artists. Under nearly every one is the motto which the emperor adopted at his coronation."

"Looking at the portraits, reminds me of Carlyle's saying, that 'the history of the world is but the biography of great men,' and the thought struck me that it might be a good plan to begin with Charlemagne and come down through the middle ages, and give a connected outline of the lives of the emperors."

The subject is placed under the heads of Frank Emperors, Saxon Emperors, Franconian Emperors, Swabian Emperors; the houses of Hapsburg, Austria and Austria Lorraine, are also added.

The book begins with that great name Charlemagne, who is fitly portrayed as seated on his rude but sturdy throne, holding the sphere in his left hand and the sword in his right hand; next comes Louis the Debonaire, then the German Louis, Charles the Fat, Arnulph, Louis the Child, and Conrad. Here the Frank Emperors end.

The story of the emperors runs through that period in history so troublesome to students—the dark ages.

It begins with both the German and French nations in rudeness and barbarism; it ends with both in a high state of civilization. The last portrait is of Emperor William, and gives the story of the late war with France.

We have looked over the pages with pleasure, because it is a work prepared with laborious fidelity and love.

Its dedication is as follows:

"This history is dedicated to my scholars, having been written especially for their use, to refresh their memories, and to recall the pleasant hours which they have passed in the pursuit of this queenly branch of knowledge, with their faithful and affectionate teacher."

Publisher's Department.

With the close of the year 1874, and of the sixth volume of this JOURNAL, we ought not to omit the expression of our heartfelt thanks for the liberal patronage we have received, as well from our advertisers as from our regular subscribers. It is of course to them that we are indebted for the financial success of our labors, and to them we must acknowledge our pleasure, because they have appreciated the value of the JOURNAL, we confess to be profoundly impressed with the conviction that the JOURNAL supplies a want in the educational world, and that our best efforts have been constantly directed toward the supply of that want. In consequence of this, our JOURNAL occupies a high position among educational papers, and is recognized as the leader in the field of education. This is proven by the many warm-hearted notices of the press in general, the increase of a liberal support, and the many letters of earnest commendation received in regard to the contents of our JOURNAL, and of congratulation on our progress. We have succeeded in placing the JOURNAL before a larger and more intelligent class of readers than any other publication of its kind. While the great number of advertisements it contains, which is not equalled by any similar journal, proves its effectiveness in drawing attention to text books, school furniture, philosophical apparatuses and general articles of merchandise, etc. All this is a most convincing proof of the confidence which the NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL has succeeded in gaining during the six years of its existence.

It is with great satisfaction that we state that we have decided to enlarge the JOURNAL, commencing with the January number. It will then be one-third larger in size, giving us opportunity to give more articles on educational subjects, and as a new feature to introduce cuts. We promise that the SCHOOL JOURNAL in the future shall be even more attractive and instructive than in the past. We shall spare no expense to lay before our readers the best school news, articles from the pens of the ablest writers, literary and scientific notes, and selections.

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XIII.

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XIV.

Because school officers look to it as an authority.

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Because its Book-Reviews are considered to be impartial, and therefore valuable.

XVI.

Because it contains practical suggestions to teachers.

XVII.

Because its Literary articles are of the highest order of merit.

XVIII.

Because it will expose many a fallacious view concerning educational plans and methods.

XIX.

Because it will actively advocate the elevation of the teacher's profession.

XX.

Because it will urge the payment of higher salaries to faithful teachers.

XXI.

Because, in fine, it will point out the real facts that demand educational progress and enlargement in the most forcible and pertinent manner possible.

General Information.

WHAT IS DIRT? Shoe Blacking is a very useful substance and has an important function to fulfill in domestic economy, our boots and shoes become unsightly, without its occasional application and yet shoe blacking on white pants or white stockings is dirt. Iron is one of the most important substances known, forming a considerable portion of the world's crust; entering largely into the industries, the arts and sciences; an important element in medicine, it tones and strengthens the human frame; in fact, it is a necessity of our daily life. The sesquioxide of iron, as is well known, is the coloring matter in bricks, and makes a red paint largely used on our barns and fences. Still this very sesquioxide of iron, in the form of iron rust, brought accidentally in contact with our linen is dirt. Ink—how much the world is indebted to this substance, how much civilization has been advanced by it, can never be computed. What beautiful thought pictures have been portrayed, what valuable ideas have been disseminated by its instrumentality. Yet ink on the fingers and linen is dirt, very tenacious dirt and very difficult of eradication by ordinary means. Dirt has therefore been very properly defined as "matter out of place." "Bloede's Ink and Stain Extracting Pencils" offer a very convenient, sure and instantaneous means of removing such dirt as ink and similar stains and every person should carry one in his pocket, ready for contingencies. To obtain one, see advertisement on second page of this Journal, or ask your stationer or druggist to procure one for you.

DREKA'S DICTIONARY BLOTTER.—One of the most ingenious and really useful inventions which have come under our notice is Dreka's Dictionary Blotter. It is a blotting-book of convenient portfolio form, combined with a complete dictionary of difficult, selected words, whose orthography usually bothers busy writers. There is also a list of synonyms, perpetual calendar and list of Christian names. No one need ever mis-spell a word who uses this blotter and consults its compact pages. It ought to become an essential article with all who write letters in town or country. Manufactured by L. Dreka, who has removed to the large store, 1121 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, where he occupies the whole building in the manufacture of stationery. Send for descriptive price list.

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AN Augusta hen-pecked husband closed his testimony in his action for divorce from his wife as follows: "I don't want to say anything agin the woman, judge, but I wish you would live with her a little while, and you'd think I had told the truth."

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